

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,
FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1876.

For President:

Samuel J. Tilden,
OF NEW YORK.

For Vice-President:

Thomas A. Hendricks,
OF INDIANA.

For Governor:

Zebulon B. Vance,
OF MECKLENBURG.

For Lieutenant-Governor:

Thomas J. Jarvis,
OF PITTS.

For Secretary of State:
JOSEPH A. ENFIELD,
Of New Hanover.

For Attorney General:
THOMAS S. KENAN,
Of Wilson.

For Treasurer:
J. M. WORTH,
Of Randolph.

For Auditor:
SAMUEL L. LOVE,
Of Haywood.

For Supt. of Public Instruction:
J. C. SCARBOROUGH,
Of Johnston.

Presidential Electors for the State at Large
DANIEL G. FOWLER, of Wake,
J. M. LEAGH, of Davidson.

District Electors
4th District—JOHN F. WOOD, of Lenior,
E. H. MCLEOD, of Wake,
5th District—F. C. ROBBINS, of Davidson,
6th District—R. P. WARDIN, of Mecklenburg,
W. D. GREENS, of Yadkin.

For CONGRESS.

THIRD DISTRICT: ALFRED M. WADDELL,
Of New Hanover.

FOURTH DISTRICT: JOSEPH J. DAVIS,
Of Franklin.

FIFTH DISTRICT: ALFRED M. SCALES,
Of Rockingham.

SIXTH DISTRICT: WALTER L. STEELE,
Of Richmond.

SEVENTH DISTRICT: WILLIAM M. ROBBINS,
Of Irredell.

TILDEN AND VANCE CLUBS—HOW TO ORGANIZE THEM.

The following simple form of organization we recommend for adoption in organizing Tilden and Vance Clubs in the various townships in the State. It is easily understood and we believe embraces all the essential points. It substantially that now in use in South Carolina:

FORM OF CONSTITUTION FOR TILDEN AND VANCE CLUBS.

ARTICLE I. The name of this organization shall be "The Tilden and Vance Club."

ART. 2. The officers of the club shall be—vice-president, secretary and a working committee of—members who shall serve for such a time as may be fixed by resolution; and any vacancies in these offices shall be filled by an election at the first meeting after the annual convention.

ART. 3. The President shall have power to call extra meetings of the club and one-third of the total membership of the club shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ART. 4. A regular meeting of the club shall be held on the — Saturday in every month.

ART. 5. Any male citizen of the vicinity may become a member of the Club by signing the Constitution, and pledging himself to sustain and support to the best of his ability all nominations made by the Conservative-Democratic party in State or municipal, and will disown every effort on the part of individuals to distract our country and divide the vote upon the election day, when he will recuse himself as giving aid and comfort to our political opponents.

ART. 6. It shall be the duty of the working committee to prepare a complete record of the names and residences of all voters within the township.

ART. 7. That the members of this Club shall be bound to the Conservative-Democratic party to abide by and sustain the nominees of the party for its offices, whether national, State, county or municipal, and will disown every effort on the part of individuals to distract our country and divide the vote upon the election day, when he will recuse himself as giving aid and comfort to our political opponents.

ART. 8. The Secretary of the Club shall forthwith report to the Chairman of the Conservative-Democratic Executive Committee for the county the names and post-office address of each officer of the Club.

A St. Louis dispatch, referring to certain comments that have been made on the refusal of the Attorney General to give out for publication the letter written by District Attorney Dyer in behalf of Avery, says:

"Colonel Dyer said, in conversation a few days ago, that he had written a letter to Avery, but that he had put something into it that would make Grant hopping mad. He was asked what this was, and he replied that it was a sentence or two of the letter to the effect that although Avery was under indictment, he Dyer was convinced that he had, through the whole of his criminal course at Washington, been used as the instrument of others who were much higher in authority than he. 'I meant Babcock,' said he, 'and I intended to hint at others in the same house with him, and I didn't say a word amiss, either.'

John J. Patterson, of South Carolina, is a member of the National Republican Committee. This is another evidence of reform. Patterson is a Senator from South Carolina, and is on record as saying that there were five years more of good stealing in that State.

The *Democrat* (Democratic) represents Secretary Chandler as saying to two Republicans in that city recently: "If you fellows expect to win, you've got to put in some heavy work. This campaign is going to be no dress parade, I can tell you that."

We regret to learn that Col. E. B. Withers, of Yanceyville, is about to move to Danville, Va. No State can afford to lose so gallant a son as Withers.

THE OFFICERS AGAINST THE PEOPLE.

The third article of the Constitution relates to the duties and powers of the Governor and other officers of the Executive Department of the Government.

The amendments greatly curtail the power of the governor. The one-man power has never been beloved in North Carolina. Our people have always preferred to hold the reins of government in their own hands. It was so in 1776 and it was so in 1835. Indeed in the latter year when a distinguished member on his return home from the Convention of that year was asked what power the Governor had, he replied "only the power to draw his salary."

A hundred years ago our people went into a long and bloody war to destroy the one-man power in North Carolina. What led our forefathers to engage in the war of the Revolution was the fact that the officeholders had all the power and the people had none. And so it is now under the Canby Constitution. But more fortunate than our ancestors, thanks to the Convention, we are able to strip these omnious officeholders of their oppressive power without going to war. All we have to do is to go to the ballot box. What took them seven years to accomplish we can do in one day. Only let the amendments be ratified and the people of North Carolina will have the government in their own hands and beyond recall.

But the relief will come not a moment too soon. It will be remembered that since the Canby Constitution was imposed upon us, Radical Governors aided by a Radical Supreme Court have stripped the Legislature of nearly every power it possessed. It must be remembered too that to strip the Legislature of power is to strip the people of power, for the Legislature represents the people. So far had this gathering of power into one man's hand gone that the most petty office created by the Legislature had to be filled by the Governor. The result was that the Governor was all powerful and the Legislature was perfectly impotent.

The proposed amendments take from the Governor this great power and restore it to the Legislature, and in restoring it to the Legislature restore it to the people. The Governor can henceforth, if the amendments be ratified, appoint only those officials whose offices are established by the Constitution itself, and whose appointments are not therein otherwise provided for. With this great patronage taken from him the Governor will lose much of the tyrannous power and evil influence that have so injuriously affected the State in late years.

If the amendments shall be ratified our friends in Orange and Alamance and Caswell need not fear another Kirk war with all the horrors that came in its train.

The people of North Carolina have found from bitter experience that it is not safe to put too much power into the hands of their Governors. Holden, Caldwell and Brodgen have each and every one of them shown that the one-man power ought no longer to be permitted to exist in North Carolina.

So thought at least the Democratic members of the Convention, but so did not think the Radical members of that body. Not a single Radical member voted for the amendments taking power from the Governor and restoring it to the people, while not a single Democratic member voted against them. It surely needs no further proof to show which party is the people's party.

HOW GRANT IS TO BE DISPOSED OF.

The New York *Standard* thinks there is a good deal of method in President Grant's inaction and declares that his manifestations of sulkiness and sourness since the Cincinnati Convention have had a fixed purpose, which was to show the Radical party that it could not hope to elect Hayes with Grant and his army of office-holders in opposition. The price of his active support it is now said has been agreed upon.

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Mr. Manton Marble, late editor of the *World*, it is said, will probably be the Democratic candidate for Governor of New York, to succeed Mr. Tilden.

"WHAT A WHOPPER!"

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Sixteen times did those delegates protest. They protested in the first place because the Convention was called; they protested because the Convention went to work after it was called; they protested because the Democrats having a majority did not turn out the Robeson county delegates and thereby give the Radicals a majority, although Judge Settle had sworn them in; they protested because the Democrats agreed among themselves what amendments ought to be proposed and passed such as they agreed on; and lastly, having protested against what the Convention did not do, and in the most strenuous manner. They were hard to please, those protesting Republicans delegates!

But it is not their protest against what the Convention did do, that we propose to consider this morning, for it was to have been expected they would protest against any and every amendment to the Constitution taking power from the officeholders and restoring it to the people. A party that has more than thousand white votes out of the twenty thousand it casts for its candidates, could nominate a white man, it is difficult to see. According to the census returns there was in 1870, 19,151 negro voters in the Second Congressional District, and Caldwell in 1872 only received 20,127, yet for all that the white man gets the nomination for Congress. But that is a matter we will leave the Radicals to settle among themselves.

"Colored men to the rear" seems to be the order in the Radical camp just now.

BRODGREN TRIUMPHANT!

Yesterday we gave expression to some honest surprise at the monstrous y of a Chicago publication concerning North Carolina politics, but this morning it is a home publication that commands our special wonder. It is entitled a "Protest of the Republican Delegates to the Constitutional Convention against the action of the Revolutionary Majority of that Body," and is published in the *Newbern Times*.

The following special telegram gives all the information we possessed at the time of going to press about the last conflict between the white and black races that has taken place in the South. We presume it was a square stand up fight and as usual the white man whipped in spite of the government and for which the government pays them.

Such things were unheard of before the advent of the Radical party, and a hope of change may be expected until we have a change in the administration. Then, still not till then, may we look for a return to the "good old days." That time is surely coming and who can doubt from the character of our candidate and his known antecedents, that when he takes his seat as President he will address himself to the reforming of this particular evil.

We confess however that we are surprised at the result. We felt sure that Hyman, the present incumbent, and a very well behaved, respectful colored man, would be renominated. We thought this because his race was so very largely in the ascendancy in the district. Indeed upon what principle party that has more than thousand white votes out of the twenty thousand it casts for its candidates, could nominate a white man, it is difficult to see. According to the census returns there was in 1870, 19,151 negro voters in the Second Congressional District, and Caldwell in 1872 only received 20,127, yet for all that the white man gets the nomination for Congress. But that is a matter we will leave the Radicals to settle among themselves.

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GOLD-BORO, July 26.
Gov. C. H. Brodgen was nominated for Congress to-day on the ninth by lot.

INTERFERENCE IN ELECTIONS.

Amid many evils which corrupt and base the body politic, the interference by government officials in the freedom of elections is by no means the least reprehensible. The fathers of the republic, and our earlier Presidents incalculable and enforced in the most emphatic manner the doctrine, that the purity of the elective franchise should not be interfered with or attempted to be controlled by those holding office under the government. Freedom of election and non-interference on the part of those charged with administering the affairs of the government, was regarded by them as one of the bulwarks of civil liberty, and any interference or attempted influence by officers of the government was sternly rebuked and promptly punished. Indeed, removal from office followed quickly upon any such conduct on the part of any official, it mattered not how subordinate his position might be. Differences of opinion upon the political questions of the day were recognized and respected. An officer of the government had as much right to an opinion then and to the full expression thereof as any private citizen, without fear of removal. He could vote as he pleased, there was no restraint imposed upon his conscience, nor were detectives employed to spy upon his actions. So long as he kept aloof from active interference in politics, and attended to the duties of his office he was free to exercise his political preferences as his judgment might dictate.

This was the golden epoch of the republic, when vice paid homage to virtue, when office sought the man and not the office, when the passage to success were honor and integrity, and the genuine coin shone bright and clear, and not, as in these days eclipsed by the wretched counterfeit, whose tinsel shows serve to conceal its baseness.

Those were the good old days of honesty and truth, old fashioned virtues it is true, but nevertheless worthy of imitation, but which we are sorry to say have long since become obsolete in the opinion and practice of those who for near a score of years have controlled the destinies of the country. They believe in no such old fogyism that, on the contrary, they act upon the principle that to put money in the purse without question too closely how it gets there, is manifestly unjust to hold them to account for the occurrence of such deeds as the recent affair at Hamburg.

The Radical party assumed a fearful responsibility in the sudden emancipation of the blacks; it added to that responsibility when it so hastily bestowed upon them all the rights of citizenship. The South was powerless to help itself, and though it hoped for the best, yet dreaded what the future might develop. It had not forgotten the predictions of statesmen of the last generation in regard to the consequences of the sudden emancipation of the slaves. These predictions have not yet been fulfilled, but we pray God they may never be, but it is not fault of the Radical party that they have not been, for they have made every effort to force the issue upon us.

The *Herald* says that the Republican stamp-speakers will attempt to convince the negroes that if Mr. Tilden is elected they will lose all their rights, if they are made to believe this that a universal mutiny among the blacks will be the result.

Organization is what our party needs. We have the numbers but we lack as yet that thoroughness of discipline and perfection of organization that can make us count with certainty upon bringing out our full strength on election day. Let us go to work and in one year we shall be the responsible party. The Southern people have none but the kindest feelings towards their former bondsmen, and this feeling they have been prompt to exhibit on all occasions. It is manifestly unjust to hold them to account for the occurrence of such deeds as the recent affair at Hamburg.

The *Herald* says that the Executive Committee of Brunswick will set an excellent example to the committees of other counties, and one that we sincerely trust will be speedily followed by them. We fear there is a plentiful lack of organization in our party. In some counties we fear there are no township Executive Committees appointed. And yet there can be no thoroughly effective organization that is not based on township organization. It is high time for County Executive Committees to get up and doing. Brunswick has led the way.

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In those days the highest capacity for the performance of public duties was indispensable for an election to a public office.

Our candidates are all pledged to the cause of reform in every branch of our government, and will labor to bring us back to that condition of purity which existed in the early days of the republic.

In those days the slightest breath of suspicion against the honesty of a public officer was sufficient to arouse the people to apply an effectual and speedy remedy, by removing him from his office he had disgraced.

In those days, the highest capacity for the performance of public duties was indispensable for an election to a public office.

Our candidates are all pledged to the cause of reform in every branch of our government, and will labor to bring us back to that condition of purity which existed in the early days of the republic.

That the Democratic party has had no part or parcel in the corrupt rings that have plundered the country is too obvious to be denied. That the people of the South, who have been persistently plundered, maligned and brought to the verge of ruin, have had any share in bringing about the hard times of the country, we cannot truthfully assert. According to the *Herald* we have, in good faith, the records of the *Times* and *Standard* and the *Advertiser*, which have been enacted, many of them in a spirit of revenge than with a desire to promote the public good, they have gone to work faithfully to repair their broken fortunes, and with a spirit of genuine patriotism have endeavored to foster purity in places of public trust. Their endeavors have been generously recognized by their Democratic brethren at the North, and especially the branch of the government that has been wrested from Republican misrule.

Wilmington Journal.

A Distressing Tragedy.

The people of Wilmington were yesterday startled by the announcement that a young gentleman who came to this section of North Carolina about a year since from England with the purpose of making a residence on the Orton plantation, which he had purchased, fifteen miles below the city, had come to a violent death through the instrumentality of a pistol in his own hands. The gentleman's name was Carter R. Roundell, aged twenty-four years, and from letters which he wrote to a gentleman in this city, he was most honorably connected in his native country. Although he had been, if not in, in and near the city for the past twelve months, he had formed but a limited acquaintance with our people, yet while he was exclusive and retiring in all his habits and tastes, he was always courteous and of gentle-gaily bearing towards those with whom he was thrown. His retiring manners and exclusive habits added to the fact that he was a stranger who had made an important purchase with the view of making his residence at his midst, attached to him a degree of interest on the part of every one who knew him. And it was with pain and sorrow that the community received intelligence of his tragic death yesterday morning. The facts connected with his death, so far as can be learned, are as follows:

At eight o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. Fletcher Manning, a clerk at the Manning House, in which Mr. Roundell was a guest, sent a servant to Mr. Roundell's room to take his orders, as was the habit to do. The servant found the door of Mr. Roundell's room which was in the third story of the building, partially open, just as the gentleman usually left it on retiring, in order to allow the draught through the room, the windows being entirely close. On entering the room, the servant was horrified to find Mr. Roundell lying dead in the bed, and werting in his own blood, the servant quickly informed Capt. Manning, the proprietor of the hotel, of what he had seen. Captain Manning and several other gentlemen hurried to the room and found that the body was lying bare, and that the body was lying on a back beside the bed, entirely bare, clutching from the waist up, with a nasty wound in the forehead, evidently made by a pistol ball, and the rest by him on the floor between the body and the arm. Blood had flowed freely and was in clotted pools upon the floor. The gentleman's trunk was open and on his bed were a number of cartridges to fit the pistol, which was a large size six-barreled English revolver.

During the night, at about eleven o'clock, Mrs. Manning heard the report of the pistol and the heavy thud of the body as it fell to the floor, but, being in a semi-conscious state, between sleeping and waking, (all the rest of the household being, as it appears, entirely wrapped in slumber) she thought that the report was from a pistol fired on the street, and feared that the thud was caused by something falling in her daughter's room, which was adjoining her own. She went into her daughter's room and finding her sleeping quietly, paid no further attention to the noise, and again sought her own couch.

Nothing was known of the death until it was discovered as above stated. When the discovery was made the coroner was at once notified, coroner's jury was empaneled, and the body and the room were viewed and all the surroundings particularly noted. After this was done the jury retired to the court house to hear the testimony and to make up their verdict. The testimony taken, and the verdict of the jury will be found below.

The sad end to which this gentleman came, can be accounted for in one of only two ways; either that he deliberately took his own life while under the influence of a temporary aberration of mind, or that his death was the result of an accidental discharge of a pistol in his own hands. Those of his acquaintances in the city who knew him best, held firmly to the opinion that his death resulted in the latter way. Maj. Byrne, himself an Englishman, who was with him more and knew him better than any one else in Wilmington, repels all other hypotheses. Mr. Roundell had spoken to him recently and repeatedly of his plans for rebuilding and improving the Orton purchase. The appearance of the articles in the room, the placing of his watch under his pillow, the partial manner in which the deceased was found dressed, besides many other facts and incidents, trifling though they be taken separately, all go to convince Maj. Byrne and others of Mr. Roundell's acquaintances that this sad death was entirely accidental. Besides valuable such as jewelry, trinkets, &c., among which was a magnificent diamond ring with the inscription "1776" upon it, was found that he had the sum of four hundred dollars in currency in his pockets.

Recently Mr. Roundell presented a letter of introduction to Wm. L. DeRosset, of the firm of DeRosset & Co. of this city, from Mr. Hamilton of England. Although this letter was dated some months since, it was from the fact that Mr. Roundell has been on a visit to Baltimore. This letter mentions that Mr. Roundell was a near relative of Mr. John K. Gileat, a prominent merchant of London. He was also a relation of the eminent Sir Roundell Palmer, the present Lord Selborne.

We learn that when he should have arrived at the age of 25 years, he would have come into possession of four hundred thousand pounds sterling. Every dollar of the purchase money for his Orton plantation was paid, and with all these brilliant prospects before him, he had every reason to look forward to a life

of ease and happiness. His untimely end is one of those events in the inscrutable ways of Providence which sometimes startle us with their suddenness.

The body was yesterday embalmed by Drs. Thomas, Wood and DeRosset, and afterwards was borne to St. James (Episcopal) Church, where it rested last night. To-day it will be buried in Oakdale Cemetery, with members of the St. George and St. Andrews Society as pall-bearers. Unless answers shall be received to cable dispatches which have been sent to England by Col. DeRosset and James Spratt, Esq., Acting British Vice Consul, directing other disposition to be made of the body. Until answers to these cablegrams are received the body and effects of Mr. Roundell are in the care of Mr. Spratt.

THE TESTIMONY AND THE VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY.

The following witnesses were sworn and examined:

Mr. Ed. Wilson Manning testified: Was acquainted with deceased, C. R. Roundell. Has been boarding at the Manning House since the first of December, was informed by Capt. Manning that Mr. Roundell was dead at breakfast, A. M. about 8 o'clock while at breakfast, that Mr. Roundell was dead in his room. I immediately left the table and met my son, who also stated that Mr. Roundell was found dead in his room. I waited moment on two dreading the excitement of seeing one dead, and then proceeded to his room, where I found deceased lying on the floor, by the side of his bed, with body far as hips, entirely bare clothes pants; no socks or stockings; feet on the floor; no pistol or revolver; and a wound in the left side and a wound in the right side and blood on the floor. I did not touch the body or pistol, but immediately sent for Coroner Hewitt.

Mr. J. J. Edwards, of the firm of Edwards & Hall, of this city, died at his residence near Tar Lading, in Onslow county, on day before yesterday about noon.

Had been sick near two weeks with typhoid fever, but was not thought to be dangerously towards him in any way. About 11 o'clock last night my wife was awakened by report or crash and got up and looked about the room, seeing nothing irregular, went in the next room where my cousin and children were; she observed a light in Mr. Roundell's room, and went to excite her. Mr. Roundell seemed restless and non-committed, and often appeared to be troubled, which seemed to be his natural temperament.

Maj. J. A. Byrne—I have known Mr. Roundell some ten months; I was sent for by Captain Manning, proprietor of the Manning House, this morning about 8 o'clock. On arriving at the Manning House, Captain Manning stated he had been ill all day, and I took me up to the room occupied by Mr. Roundell and I then saw him (Roundell) lying stretched on the floor with shirt and undershirt off, dead, and a bullet hole in his forehead, and a pistol lying on the floor near his body; the door was partly closed by a chair. I have noticed nothing in his manner or conversation at all unusual; he was a very undecided person, but rather quiet, he went to the Sound sound, day before last with Mr. Clark and remained a few days; he walked up from the sound on last Monday week; I met him as I was going to the sound; he told me he was out for a walk and as he had some business to transact in the city the next day he would walk up; he returned to the sound the following day and again came to the city; since then I have only seen him once; when he had his pistol he was not armed, and it was not addressed to any one that I am aware of; he spoke of returning to England to remain until Fall.

Harrison Scott (colored)—I stay at Manning house; am the office boy. I went up to Mr. Roundell's room about 8 o'clock this morning; it is my usual habit of waking him up about that hour every morning. About 8 o'clock this morning Mr. Roundell told me to go down and open and knocked and no answer; then looked on the bed; he did not see him (Mr. R.); looked little further in, saw his elbow; next saw his head and ran down stairs and told Mr. Fletcher Manning I believed Mr. Roundell had shot himself. I was sent for Capt. Manning to come to office. Capt. Manning sent me down to Major Byrne's office immediately and told him to come up. After I came back I went up in the room with Major Byrne; I do not know. I was at the hotel all day yesterday and last night up to 11 o'clock; and returned to the hotel this morning at quarter to five; heard no report of pistol; when I went to his room; saw his revolver lying on the floor by him and his cartridge box on the bed; I never heard any one express an unfriendly or angry feeling towards him in my life; I was not in Mr. Roundell's room after nine o'clock last night with a blanket; found him sitting in a chair at the foot of his bed reading a paper, Mr. Roundell said he was very much obliged to me for it (the blanket); some nights he has the door shut and sometimes open like it was the morning.

Thomas Hill—I am a porter at the Manning house; I also wait in the dining room; I do not know whether Mr. Roundell was at home; I like the large of the house, about 11 o'clock p.m., and am relieved about 4 a.m.; do not remember seeing Mr. Roundell last night or afternoon; did not hear the report of a gun or pistol during the night; sometimes I drop to sleep; Mr. Roundell occupied room 4 fronting on Market street, second floor of Manning house.

—The rolls of the Charlotte Tilden and Vance Club show 316 members.

—Rev. John C. Carson, the Radical candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction, belongs not to the State first addressed the assembly.

—The Charlotte Tilden and Vance Club was organized at Statesville last Friday night with seventy members.

Judge Fowle will speak at Troutman's in Iredell county on the 15th of August. A Tilden and Vance Club was organized there on the 15th of this month. Another was organized at Mt. Mourne, in same county on same day, and they talk about 1,200 majority in that county for Tilden and Vance and Hendricks and Jarvis and the Constitutional Amendments.

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Appeals at the end of the docket were called and disposed of in the order following:

H. R. Cornegay, administrator, et al vs. John D. Spier, from Duplin Continned. Smith & Strong for defendant.

J. W. Lancashire et al vs. Alex. Mason from Cumberland. Argued by W. McR. McKay for plaintiffs and J. W. Hindale and J. C. McRae for defendant.

S. C. Wilson—I have only known him about three weeks; was introduced at dinner table by Maj. Byrne; we were speaking of his plantation when he asked if the citizens and neighbors were friendly disposed; I told him had heard several gentlemen in the city speak of him and all expressed the kindest feelings towards him; he replied, "I glad to hear it"; our convention was unanimous.

Watters—know nothing; I only heard of his death this morning. I am only married twice; I have a short vacation here; I am at Statesville Saturday. He seemed to be undecided and troubled about something; did not know him well enough to ascertain his trouble; I never heard of any unfriendly feelings expressed against him; we were speaking of his plantation when he asked if the citizens and neighbors were friendly disposed; I told him had heard several gentlemen in the city speak of him and all expressed the kindest feelings towards him; he replied, "I glad to hear it"; our convention was unanimous.

Vance and Tilden Club was formed at Faeton last Saturday, and number about fifty members. Messrs. W. E. Hill and F. Smith made speeches on the occasion.

The grand ratification meeting has been postponed until the 10th of August to afford more time for the necessary preparations.

Mr. Bellamy, Jr.—I have known Mr. Roundell since December last; at that time he came to my office to see me professionally. I had but little conversation at that time upon general

matters. He explained the object of his visit. After completing his business I told me he was going to leave that night for England. I understood he left. He returned to Wilmington about February or March. Knowing he had purchased the plantation and that he intended settling, and as I had formed his acquaintance, I called on him at the Manning House. I saw him afterwards some three or four times and became some better acquainted with him, and again he left. He again returned about two weeks ago; since his return this last time I have seen him several times. The opinion I formed of the young man was that he was exceedingly eccentric; when talking to you he never looked you in the face. He appeared to be always in a melancholy state of mind; he was not at all communicative. I am a practicing attorney at law, and a personal attorney for him.

Dr. M. J. DeRosset—Was engaged by the coroner to make a post-mortem examination of the body of Mr. Roundell; I found the young man lying on the floor; found a wound on the forehead and just above the inner end of the right eye brow; the skin around the wound was dark from the bruises made by the bullet, found in the back of his neck which I extracted; the skin was not powder stained but the lips of the mouth were stained with blood; the finger and thumb of the left hand were stained with blood; a portion of the skull cap was taken off and the brain removed; the ball was found to have taken a direct inward and downward course to the central line where it was lodged in the occipital bone about half inch above and behind the opening through which the spinal column passes. From the consideration of all the facts before me, it is my opinion that deceased came to his death by his own hand. Question—is there anything in the nature of the wound to indicate whether it was intentional or accidental?

Answer—The location and direction of wound render it probable that it was intentional, though it is possible it might have been accidental. Upon this testimony the jury of inquest agreed in a verdict that deceased came to his death by a pistol ball fired from the cartridges found on his bed. Question—is there anything in the nature of the wound to indicate whether it was intentional or accidental?

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Death of Mr. Edwards.

Mr. J. J. Edwards, of the firm of Edwards & Hall, of this city, died at his residence near Tar Lading, in Onslow county, on day before yesterday about noon.

Had been sick near two weeks with typhoid fever, but was not thought to be dangerously towards him in any way. About 11 o'clock last night my wife was awakened by report or crash and got up and looked about the room, seeing nothing irregular, went in the next room where my cousin and children were; she observed a light in Mr. Roundell's room, where I found deceased lying on the floor by the side of his bed; the door was partly closed by a chair. I have noticed nothing in his manner or conversation at all unusual; he was a very undecided person, but rather quiet, he went to the Sound sound, day before last with Mr. Clark and remained a few days; he walked up from the sound on last Monday week; I met him as I was going to the sound; he told me he was out for a walk and as he had some business to transact in the city the next day he would walk up; he returned to the sound the following day and again came to the city; since then I have only seen him once; when he had his pistol he was not armed, and it was not addressed to any one that I am aware of; he spoke of returning to England to remain until Fall.

Major Byrne—I have known Mr. Roundell some ten months; I was sent for by Captain Manning, proprietor of the Manning House, this morning about 8 o'clock. On arriving at the Manning House, Captain Manning stated he had been ill all day, and I took me up to the room occupied by Mr. Roundell and I then saw him (Roundell) lying stretched on the floor with shirt and undershirt off, dead, and a bullet hole in his forehead, and a pistol lying on the floor near his body; the door was partly closed by a chair. I have noticed nothing in his manner or conversation at all unusual; he was a very undecided person, but rather quiet, he went to the Sound sound, day before last with Mr. Clark and remained a few days; he walked up from the sound on last Monday week; I met him as I was going to the sound; he told me he was out for a walk and as he had some business to transact in the city the next day he would walk up; he returned to the sound the following day and again came to the city; since then I have only seen him once; when he had his pistol he was not armed, and it was not addressed to any one that I am aware of; he spoke of returning to England to remain until Fall.

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—The Charlotte Tilden and Vance Club was organized at Statesville last Friday night with seventy members.

Judge Fowle will speak at Troutman's in Iredell county on the 15th of August. A Tilden and Vance Club was organized there on the 15th of this month. Another was organized at Mt. Mourne, in same county on same day, and they talk about 1,200 majority in that county for Tilden and Vance and Hendricks and Jarvis and the Constitutional Amendments.

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Appeals at the end of the docket were called and disposed of in the order following:

H. R. Cornegay, administrator, et al vs. John D. Spier, from Duplin Continned. Smith & Strong for defendant.

J. W. Lancashire et al vs. Alex. Mason from Cumberland. Argued by W. McR. McKay for plaintiffs and J. W. Hindale and J. C. McRae for defendant.

S. C. Wilson—I have only known him about three weeks; was introduced at dinner table by Maj. Byrne; we were speaking of his plantation when he asked if the citizens and neighbors were friendly disposed; I told him had heard several gentlemen in the city speak of him and all expressed the kindest feelings towards him; he replied, "I glad to hear it"; our convention was unanimous.

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Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.
FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1876.

THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

There can be no question that our chances of success in the present campaign are greater than they have ever been since the close of the war, in fact it is about the first time that we really had even the ghost of a chance.

In 1868, through our candidate was one of the ablest statesmen and one of the purest men of any age, Horatio Seymour, yet the overwhelming popularity of General Grant at that time could not be successfully overcome by any opposition. He was the idol of the Northern people, and all the elements of success so centered upon him that his election was a foregone conclusion. The battle really was lost before the fight began. When we accepted Horace Greeley as our candidate in 1872, we accepted at the same time inevitable defeat. It could not be otherwise in the nature of things. While we cordially admitted the goodness of heart and the massive intellect of the foremost journalist of the age, yet his whole career had been one of violent antagonism to the principles of our party. It was asking too much of the Democratic element of the North to recognize as their leader one of the founders of the Republican party and the high priest of a protective tariff. And so the election was permitted to go by default. With the South the case was somewhat different. Our object was to convince the North that we were honestly ready and willing to re-enter the Union and therein to lay the foundation for success in this campaign.

But there will be no default in the present campaign. Our leaders are the exponents of the old time doctrines of Jefferson and Jackson. They represent the true Democratic-Conservative policy of the country, and the issue is distinctly and sharply made between radicalism on one side and conservatism on the other, between a return to honesty and purity in administering the government, and the continuance of the present system of fraud and corruption. Who can doubt the result with such an issue and under such leaders as we now have? We cannot fail if we are true to ourselves and to the glorious cause for which we are contending. With a concert of action, with unceasing work and a determination never to relax exertion until the election is over, our triumph will be the greatest in our history, and we then can point with truth and with exultant pride to the national motto which has been for so many years obscured by tyranny and oppression, *E Pluribus Unum*, for we will then be a resolute, a united people, one and indivisible, from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Is not the prize worth the labor necessary to attain it, and did ever a people have such incentives to exertion as we have, both in our State's and national elections? Our standard bearer has struck the key note of the campaign. It is to be aggressive, to ask no favors, to shrink from no responsibilities. "Thrice is he armed who has quarrel just," and if ever people had justice on their side we certainly have it now. We have but to do our duty and all will be well.

We cannot believe that our people will be found unequal to the exigencies of the occasion, or unwilling to discharge the duties they impose.

SETTLE IN THE KIRK WAR.

HEAR WHAT HOLDEN SAID.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Executive Department,
Raleigh, August 17th, 1876.

To the President of the United States:

Sir: The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of this State, *sustained* by his Associate Justices, has decided that I have a right to declare counties in a state of insurrection, and to arrest and hold all suspected persons in such counties.

But the District Judge, Brooks, relying on the fourteenth amendment and the acts of Congress of 1867, page 385, chapter 28, has issued a writ of *habeas corpus*, commanding the officer Kirk to produce before him the bodies of certain prisoners detained by my order.

I deny his right thus to interfere with the local laws in murder cases. I hold the prisoners under our State law and under the decisions of our Supreme Court Judges who have a dissolution of the whole matter, and it is not known to Judge Brooks in what manner or by what tribunal the prisoners will be examined and tried.

The officer will be directed to reply to the writ that he holds the prisoners under my order, and that he refuses to obey the writ. If the marshal shall then call on the *posse comitatus* to be the constable, but he should call first on me. For the troops will be for you to say whether the troops shall be used to take prisoners out of my hands.

It is my purpose to detain the prisoners, unless the army of the United States under your orders, shall demand them.

An early answer is respectfully requested.

W. W. HOLDEN,
Governor.

True copy:
[SEAL] J. B. NEATHERY,
Private Secretary.

HEAR WHAT PEARSON SAID.

At the conclusion of his opinion in the *case ex parte* Kerr and others, page 820, vol. 61, North Carolina Reports, Chief Justice Pearson says:

"It is gratifying to be able to say that the other Justices have been in unreserved conference with me, and that all concur in these *Habecus Corpus* proceedings."

WHO WERE JUSTICES.

[From N. C. Reports, Vol. 64, Page III.]
JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.
Richard M. Pearson, Chief Justice,
Edwin G. Pease,
William B. Rodman,
Robert P. Dick,
THOMAS SETTLE.

Among the many political speculations concerning future events now afoot in Washington is the one that predicts that Horatio Seymour will be renominated for Governor, and that he will accept the nomination. If he does the Democrats count undoubtedly upon carrying New York in November.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY!

The second article of the Constitution relates directly to the Legislature and is affected by only two of the amendments, as those that concern it serve only to strike out dead matter about elections already past and gone—that is to say those that occurred in 1870.

The first change requires the Legislature to meet on the first Wednesday after the first Monday in January, next after the election, instead of the third Monday in November as heretofore. The reasons for this are obvious to any one familiar with the course of Legislative bodies whose sessions cover the Christmas holidays and New Year following. Both business and pleasure make almost every man desire to be at home from Christmas to New Year. So generally is this true that with the increased facilities for travel, offered by the many railroads in operation, the public service has suffered. If the amendments be ratified the members of the Legislature will be able to remain at home during the busy time before and after New Year and then with minds free from care about private matters can go to Raleigh and attend to public affairs. The amendment plainly tends to the prompt and intelligent and economical dispatch of public business.

The other change in the second article relates to the per diem and mileage of members of the Legislature. It fixes the pay of members at four dollars a day and ten cents per mile of travel by the nearest route, but members cannot draw pay for longer than sixty days for a regular session and twenty days for a special session. The ordinance proposing the amendment was adopted by a vote of 83 yeas to 27 nays. No Democrat voted against it, while 27 Radicals opposed it—precisely as many as favored it.

It will be well to consider for a moment how much money this single amendment will save the State.

The Legislature of 1868-'69 cost in per diem \$16,120.

Special session of 1868-'69 cost in per diem \$65,000.

The Legislature of 1869-'70 cost in per diem \$159,400.

The Legislature of 1870-'71 cost in per diem \$97,750.

The Legislature of 1871-'72 cost in per diem \$63,750.

The Legislature of 1872-'73 cost in per diem \$68,000.

The Legislature of 1873-'74 cost in per diem \$61,200.

The Legislature of 1874-'75 cost in per diem \$85,000.

If the amendments be ratified no regular session of the Legislature can hereafter cost more than \$41,000, and no special session can cost more than \$14,000, for per diem for its members. This is certainly a good start. The saving in this one amendment alone in one year, compared with the average cost of Legislatures since the adoption of the Constitution, will very nearly, if not quite, pay the cost of the convention twice over. The average cost of regular sessions of the Legislature since the imposition of the Canby Constitution has been over \$101,000 for per diem alone for each session; but if the amendments be ratified that cost cannot possibly be more than \$41,000. In other words, the money saved by this change, that is to say over \$60,000, in the first session alone, will pay for the entire second session and half the third session after the ratification of the amendments. That is money worth saving to our impoverished people? We think so and we believe they think so too. The only special session of the Legislature that has been held since 1868 lasted 55 days and cost \$65,000 per diem to its members. If the amendments be ratified no special session can ever cost more than \$14,000 per diem.

In this money worth saving, we again ask, to our people, who, let them work as hard as they may, still find it almost, and many of them altogether impossible, to make enough food and clothe their wives and little ones any to pay taxes?

By all means then let the amendments be ratified.

SENATOR MERRIMON.

On Tuesday last in the United States Senate, Judge MERRIMON made a speech about the corruption of the party in power, that stirred things up generally on the Radical side. It brought Sherman to his feet and Morton "vehemently" to his crutches, but neither took anything by his motion. Logan took a pass at him, but in vain. An obscure Senator named WINDOM, from Minnesota, the Congressional Record says, tried his hand, but it was no use.

Judging from the brief report in the *Republican*, and from the assaults of that paper upon Senator MERRIMON, his speech must have produced about the same effect in the proxy Senate, that the explosion of a bomb shell would in a sleeping camp. Good for Senator MERRIMON!

HISTORY OF RANDOLPH COUNTY BY DR. GEAVENS.

Dr. Craven at the request of the Commissioners of Randolph county has consented to write its history and we are glad to hear it for we know the work will be well done. To facilitate his labors we want to know immediately where the first settlements were made, by whom and when; when and where the first churches were built; the first mills, and all similar matters of interest. He also wants files of the Southern Citizen and any other means of information. We shall confidently expect a good full history and an exceedingly interesting one too.

There has been some talk about nominating Carl Schurz as the Republican candidate for Congress in the first district of Missouri. Thereupon the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, the leading Republican paper of the State, exclaims that Mr. Schurz "must do penance for recent shortcomings before he can hope to be honored again with a position of trust to the Republican party."

The editor of the *Democrat* preparing to run for Congress? He is now "doing penance for recent shortcomings" in the Missouri penitentiary!

LO, THE POOR INDIAN!—HOW IN THIS THUS?

It has been the boast of the Republican party since its organization, that it was not only the party of grand moral ideas, that it not only desired the greatest good to the greatest number, but that it literally overflowed with the milk of human kindness and Christian sympathy for all mankind, more particularly for those who were apparently oppressed and trodden down. Now the practice of this virtue would be highly commendable if it were added that other one of equal importance, sincerity; and if also there were no distinctions drawn, and no differences made between different peoples. A kindly, generous feeling towards our fellow man, and a tangible expression of that feeling in a way that may be felt, is worthy of all praise, and gives one a better opinion of human nature, but to be sincere it should be universal and not distributed for the benefit of the few to the great injustice of the many. Let us see if there is not a slight difference between the professions of the Radical party and their general practice in this, the proudest feather, as they claim, in their political cap.

No one who reads history will fail to admit that the Indians of the North American continent have been more cruelly treated by the whites than any people in the world. They were the original owners of the soil, and from the advent of the "May Flower" with the Pilgrim Fathers, who we are told emigrated to this country so that they might worship God in peace, until the present time, a system of fraud and deception, of robbery and murder have been unceasingly practiced upon them. Admit that they were still savages, and such are left them cruel and treacherous, yet surely they were entitled to some consideration, some little protection of property and of life from the best government in the world, so-called. Have they ever had an approximation even of scant justice done them, much less generous treatment? Treaties have been made with them time and again, and made to be broken; they have been driven foot by foot towards the setting sun, and their lands wrested from them by the insatiable greediness of the whites. Cheated on all sides subjected to most cruel treatment, not only by individuals but by that government to which they looked in vain for protection, it is any wonder that the fierce passions of their savage nature should break through all restraints and urge them to deeds of violence at which humanity shudders?

We are far from attempting to excuse the atrocities of the Indians, we only say that the civilized and Christian whites should have set them a better example. If this had been done, had they received proper treatment from our people and government we would not now be compelled to mourn the fate of the gallant Custer and his men.

Now we are curious to know why it is that the Radical party, with its professed sympathy for suffering humanity, has never yet been able to discover any wrong done to the poor Indian, nor has it ever, as far as we have been able to ascertain, given them even a kind word. Can it be on account of their color, that they approximate too closely to the white and are we to understand that the talismanic key which will open all the floodgates of radical sympathy and radical affection must always be dyed in the wool? The Indians presented a fine opportunity for the display of that philanthropy which the Radical party so falsely arrogates to itself. An unfortunate people, driven from pillar to post, cheated at every turn, robbed and murdered, appeals to the generous sympathies of human nature, particularly, for it is their boast that theyalone possess a superfluity of that article and are on the look-out continually for fit objects upon which to expand it, but appeals even to a kind word. Can it be on account of their color, that they approximate too closely to the white and are we to understand that the talismanic key which will open all the floodgates of radical sympathy and radical affection must always be dyed in the wool?

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